(b) and (c) There is no proposal to establish more of these centres in Himachal Pradesh during Ninth Plan period.

(d) The amount allocated for maintenance of RFWCs and Sub-centres during the last three years, to state Government of Himachal Pradesh is as under:—

Year	RFWCs	Sub-c centres
1998-99	374.00	443.00
1999-2000	490.00	684.00
2000-2001	495.00	750.00

(e) Health is a State Subject. Government also provides financial assistance to the States in critical areas to supplement their efforts. Funds for the maintenance of Sub Centre and Rural Family Welfare Centre are provided by the Central Government. Recently the financial norms for these Centres have been revised. Additional Central Assistance in the form of Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) is also provided to states. during the year 2000-2001 Rs. 1334.15 lakhs were released and for the current year an allocation of Rs. 1596.40 lakhs has been made under the Primary Health component of PMGY to the State of Himachal Pradesh.

Implementation of Family Welfare Programme

†811. SHRI KRIPAL PARMAR: Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States lagging behind in implementation of Family Planning Programme;

(b) the success rate in implementation of Family Planning Programme in various States, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the effective steps being taken and the incentive being given by Government for proper implementation of this scheme to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR.C.P. THAKUR): (a) The States/UTs which have Total Fertility Rate (average number of children for couple) of three or more are: Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Dadra & Nagar'Haveli, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The State/UT wise statement on key demographic indicators is enclosed at Statement (see below)

(c) The following are some of the initiatives taken during the last two years on the issue of containing the growth of population and expediting the pace of implementation of National Family Welfare Programme:

Stabilizing Population

- For the first time in independent India, a comprehensive National Population Policy has been adopted by the Government with the objective of improving the quality of life of the citizens, by reaching out to them with an enhanced package of services and supplies, that will *inter-alia*, serve to stabilize the unregulated growth of population.

- National Commission on Population has been constituted directly under the chairmanship of Prime Minister with Chief Minister of all States/UTs, demographers, non-government organizations and public health professionals as members to advise in operationalising the National Population Policy.

- An empowered Action Group has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Union Health and Family Welfare Minister for focussed attention on improving the coverage and outreach of services in the eight States of Uttar Pradesh, Uttranchal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh, involving voluntary associations, community organisations and Panchayati Raj institutions in this national effort.

- Series of consultations have been held with all stakeholders i.e. the State Health and Family Welfare Minister, State Secretaries, professional medical associations and medical experts, NGOs, media persons, Corporate sector and civil society for implementation of the National Population Policy, 2000.

- In order, to arrest the adverse sex ratio, an intensive campaign has been launched against the practice of female foeticide through the mass media print and electronic media, as well as through the

voluntary organisagtions for stricter enforcement of the law. [The Pre-Natal Diagnostics Techniques (Regulation and prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 is being amended as well to cover the new emerging technologies and for ensuring effective implementation of the Act.]

- Male participation in the programme has increased manifold with the growing popularity of No Scalpel Vasectomy—a much-improved method.

Integrated service delivery: Reproductive health

- Immunization is key to health of children by reducing infant mortality. RCH outreach services such as immunization, ante and post natal check ups, information and counselling, as well as contraceptive services are being provided. This scheme which covered 50 districts last year, has been extended during the currernt year to 101 additional districts.

- In an effort to supplement existing interventions seeking to expand outreach and coverage, a series of Parivar Kalyan and Swasthya Melas have been held all over the country including Mathura, Delhi, Lucknow, Kargil, Patna, Badal, Perambur, Sultanpur (UP) and Ghazipur (UP). [Many more are being planned.]

- RCH camps are also periodically organised at primary health centres for providing integrated services to the rural population, especially women and children, in remote and under-served areas. The schemes, which was started in 101 districts last year, has now been extended to 77 additional districts in the current year.

- The programme for training of traditional birth attendants (Dais), with provision of kits, has been introduced in 142 districts with a record of less than 30% safe deliveries.

- Resources and skills of the Indian Systems of Medicine are also being utilized in the RCH Program. Effective Ayurved and Unani medicines for common ailments of women and children are being supplied to sub-centres/institutions in 7 States, in particular.

- Private-public partnership through the NGO movement has been networked in 412 districts.

Statement

DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

Sl No	State/UT	Population (in '000) 2001	Annual Exponential Growth Rate (%) 1991-2001	Literacy Rate % Female (7 yrs & above) 2001	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males) 2001	C.B.R. (Crude Birth Rate) 1999	C.D.R. (Crude Death Rate) 1999	Natural Increase (CBR-CDR) 1999	I.M.R. (Infant Mortality Rate) 1999	T.F.R. 1998	Mean age at effective marriage (females) 1998	CPR (in %) 31.3.2000 (Prov.) By All Meth	By Ster
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	INDIA	1,027,015	1.93	54.20	933	26.1	8.7	17.4	70	3.2	19.5	46.2	29.0
I.	MAJOR STATES												
1	Andhra Pr	75,728	1.30	32.70	978	21.7	8.2	13.5	66	2.4	16.7	52.8	44.5
2	Assam	26,638	1.73	43.03	932	27.0	9.7	17.3	76	3.2	20.3	15.2	12.3
3	Bihar	82,879	2.50	33.57	921	31.5	8.9	22.6	63	4.3	18.8	21.2	16.7
4	Gujarat	50,597	2.03	58.60	921	25.4	7.9	17.5	63	3.0	20.2	52.8	35.4
5	Haryana	21,083	2.47	56.31	861	26.8	7.7	19.1	68	3.3	19.1	49.4	32.3
6	Karnataka	52,734	1.59	57.45	964	22.3	7.7	14.6	58	2.4	19.5	56.3	44.8
7	Kerala	31,839	0.90	87.86	1058	18.0	6.4	11.6	14	1.8	23.6	39.6	34.5
8	Madhya Pradesh	60,385	2.18	50.28	920	31.1	10.4	20.7	90	3.9	18.8	45.9	28.0
9	Maharashtra	96,752	2.04	67.51	922	21.1	7.5	13.6	48	2.7	19.2	49.3	40.0
10	Orissa	36,707	1.48	50.97	972	24.1	10.7	13.4	97	2.9	19.8	37.6	26.5
11	Punjab	24,289	1.80	63.55	874	21.5	7.4	14.1	53	2.6	21.0	65.5	35.2
12	Rajasthan	56,473	2.49	44.34	922	31.1	8.4	22.7	81	4.1	19.0	36.1	22.9
13	Tamil Nadu	62,111	1.06	64.55	986	19.3	8.0	11.3	52	2.0	20.9	50.4	39.3
14	Uttar Pradesh	166,053	2.30	42.98	898	32.8	10.5	22.3	84	4.6	19.8	38.0	17.3
15	West Bengal	80,221	1.64	60.22	934	20.7	7.1	13.6	52	2.4	19.6	32.2	27.2
II.	**SMALLER STATES**												
1	**Arunachal Pradesh**	1,091	2.33	44.24	901	22.3	6.0	16.3	43	2.8	NA	14.0	9.7
2	**Chhattisgarh**	20,796	1.66	52.40	990	26.9	9.6	—	78	—	—	—	—
3	**Delhi**	13,783	3.81	75.00	821	20.3	4.8	15.5	31	1.6	NA	27.0	17.0
4	**Goa**	1,344	1.39	75.51	960	14.3	7.2	7.1	21	1.0	NA	23.9	21.1
5	**Himachal Pradesh**	6,077	1.62	68.08	970	23.8	7.3	16.5	62	2.4	20.8	46.9	34.8
6	**J&K**	10,070	2.55	41.82	900	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	14.4	12.1
7	**Jharkhand**	26,909	2.09	39.38	941	26.3	8.9	—	71	—	—	—	—

8 Manipur	2,389	2.63	59.70	978	18.6	5.4	13.2	25	2.4	NA	17.8	11.3
9 Meghalaya	2,306	2.62	60.41	975	28.7	9.1	19.6	56	4.0	NA	4.7	2.8
10 Mizoram	891	2.56	86.13	938	17.0	5.5	11.5	19	NA	NA	34.3	28.9
11 Nagaland	1,989	4.97	61.92	909	11.8	2.3	NA	NA	1.5	NA	8.2	6.8
12 Sikkim	540	2.85	61.46	875	21.6	5.8	15.8	49	2.5	NA	21.5	14.8
13 Tripura	3,191	1.46	65.41	950	17.0	5.7	11.3	42	3.9	NA	23.4	17.0
14 Uttaranchal	8,480	1.76	60.26	964	19.6	6.5	13.1	52				
III UNION TERRITORIES												
1 A&N Islands	356	2.39	65.46	846	18.1	5.5	12.6	25	1.9	NA	38.4	32.2
2 Chandigarh	901	3.39	75.29	773	17.9	3.9	14.0	28	2.1	NA	33.5	23.3
3 D&N Haveli	220	4.65	42.99	811	34.2	6.6	27.6	56	3.5	NA	27.5	25.8
4 Daman & Diu	158	4.42	70.37	709	26.9	7.1	19.8	35	2.5	NA	29.3	23.0
5 Lakshadweep	61	1.59	81.56	947	25.1	4.7	20.4	32	2.8	NA	7.2	3.3
6 Pondicherry	974	1.87	74.13	1001	17.7	6.9	10.8	22	1.8	NA	58.4	51.2

Source— 1. Col. 2 = 2001 Census * = Provisional 2. Col. 6-11=SRS Estimates 3. Col. 12=Deptt. of Family Welfare

Col. 3, 4, 5 = 1991

#: Excludes J & K and Nagaland

NA Not Available

Note: 1. TFR to smaller States and UTs are three years moving average 1995-97

2. Infant mortality rates for smaller States and Union Territories are for the period 1997-99.